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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, April 17, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

SERMON NO. 9.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

LIFE'S CHANGES.

"Where grass o'ergrows each mould'ring stone,
And stones themselves to ruin grown,
All gray and death-like old."

To fancy one's self standing on some immense rock in the midst of time's ocean, watching the long, smooth waves and the rough heaving billows as they sweep alternately about its base, creeping softly and slowly, like the song of the flatterer around the feelings of the credulous, or dashing with angry and frightful violence, like the bitter invectives of the furious declaimer upon the heart of the timid, is the fitful contemplation of the feverish existence of man. Scenes and circumstances, varying as the winds that blow over the earth, mark his history with a continual succession of change. At times, the smooth sea's quiet roll invites him onward; mirrored in the deep wave of the future are ten thousand beauties, hung like beacon lights before the gaze of the anxious watcher. Allured by the brightness and brilliancy of the prospect, he rushes to their enjoyment; reckless of the dark clouds that drapery the horizon, behind them; one by one he grasps his fancied pleasures, and finds them bubbles, that were bursting while he was pursuing them. Scattered around him are the fragments of his former hopes, and he sees them not; his reducing mirror is still before him, and the certainties of the present are left neglected and unattended to, that his imagination may feast upon the expectation of future bliss. Again and again he is disappointed, and again he pursues the fleeting phantom. The teachings of experience, like the warning voice of a careful monitor, arrests him for a moment, but with the reality passes away the lesson, and he remains as vulnerable as ever. "He resolves and re-resolves, then dies the same;" his dreams are too gay, too pleasant, to be driven from his mind, and he hugs them as closely to his heart as if his being's end and aim depended on their coming. Frailty is stamped upon the very nature of man, and his most exalted works must crumble into nothingness. Philosopher and fool must mingle in one common wreck. The man whose genius was like adamant, with the multitude, who were of low understanding, has passed away; alike they have slumbered in the idiocy of death, and their wasting mortality proclaims to all the living the equality to which they shall be reduced in the grave.

"The tall, the wise, the reverend head,
Must lie as low as ours."

Kingdoms, empires, and cities have been reared, they have flourished for a season, and where are they? The works of the wise and the opinions of the great have swam awhile the ocean's tide, and where are they?—Kingdoms have been destroyed, empires have been prostrated, and cities leveled with the dust. The works and opinions of men have undulated, are undulating still, and during life's change will continue to shift and change and beat about, until bounded by the distant shores of the eternal world. Learning has made its way over the world, supported by the strong arm of power, and talent has sometimes swayed the sceptre of untrammeled domination. Architecture has almost pierced her head to the clouds, and science has winged her widening way, and filled the world with theory and speculation; but moral earthquakes have scattered desolation around, and wrapped in ruin the proudest and most boasted works of human wisdom. The mighty efforts of the great have been buried in the tomb of ages, and after years have dug them up from their place of rest, and given them with increased light and beauty to their successors. Like the immense hecatombs of ancient times, they darkened the earth with the smoke of their demolition; and have only lain for awhile buried in the rubbish of years, to gather strength and be resuscitated in dazzling splendor. Talent, like the Phœnix, has arisen from the fires that consumed her, and with learning at her heels, has hurried onward, like the flood of many waters, breaking down everything that opposed, and triumphing over every opposition. Architecture, aided by the light of science, has re-lit her waning fires. She has lifted up her fallen piles, and boasted that her cap-stone will ere long be brought forth with shouting, but what she will be, time must write. Once her prospects were buoyant as the hopes of youth, and she fell, and her pride may again be humbled. Time mutilates the loftiest works of human skill, and the pride of man has perished amid its storms, or wasted like crumbling fanes away in its sluggish calms; its worn sea-tide rests not a moment, it bears along with equal force the giddy and the gay, the weary and the disconsolate, and ever and anon hides them, with all their hopes and fears, in the depth of its boundless and ever rolling billow. Man is perishable, and like himself are all his works. Eternity is not his gift, and all the operations of his arm, though they may be beautiful while they last, like the summer cloud, must melt away. He steps upon the stage of action, the proud lord of all created nature, he erects his pillars of brass and marble statues, that continue for ages, and seem to bid defiance to the ravages of the destroyer. He rears up the towering monuments to perpetuate his greatness, and tells the tempest and storm to beat it down if they be able; he sinks amid his glory, and his sons and successors with tearful eyes view the wasting away of all his works. In the full tide of his zeal, he builds a church and dedicates it to the living God. "Now," says he, "with the armies of Heaven upon my side, my labor shall last forever," as though he had entered the dwelling place of Deity, and by his *good works* bribed Him to sustain him. He exultingly cries out to the *destroyer*, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther; here at this temple's base shalt thy proud waves be stayed." But time! triumphant time! he comes, either in the still small voice, or like an avalanche from the eternal hills, and the proud effort, together with the prince that planned it, are buried in one unceremonious waste. But more than these. He has erected the temple of Fame, and upon its heavenward arch he has inscribed the burning letters of immortality; he has blown up the enduring flame of his own renown, and after ages have been illumined by its light; he has climbed the slippery steep of literature, and from her wide-spread arena has looked abroad into all the world; he has counted and named the stars, scanned the orbits of a thousand planets, and marked the revolutions of the great centre of the solar system, like a blazing beacon, whose flame is gathering from the four quarters of the earth; his deeds are held out to the gaze of the universe and the admiration of the celestial intelligence. But to expire amidst the halo of his hard earned glory is the consummation of his highest hopes and the end of his fondest expectations. He cannot rescue from ruin one single performance, or bring back the faintest breath to life. All his days have been spent in forming and fashioning anew the wonderful works of an all powerful Creator, and the best operation he ever accomplished was nothing more than the transformation of the material placed into his hands. One jot or one tittle has not been added since the Almighty spoke from chaos this mundane fabric. Perfect, then, in all its parts, forming a wondrous whole. So it has remained, and through the changes of six thousand years, and the decomposition over and over again, of the flowers and herbs and fruits and animals that lived and glowed and died upon its surface, the rolling away of the tides, and the bursting of volcanoes, the evaporation of fluids and melting of clouds, it has continued the same in quantity, and the untiring efforts of man though repeated and continued through every hour since its creation, has mutilated its surface comparatively but little deeper than his own grave shall be. But the conclusion of the whole matter is, the worm shall feed upon man's mortality and then turn itself to the dust from whence man was taken. Where, then, is the boast of human greatness? the pride and power of the arm that wrought such stupendous operations? The worm has it all, for he banquets upon the brain that conceived, and the hand that executed the astonishing design. And where are to be found all these mighty efforts of human skill?—Alas for them! History's page is all that tells that ever they had been!—Shall we search among the desolations of Thebes for her hundred gates of brass, of iron and of wood? Where are her chariots, her horsemen, and her million warriors? Where are the Babel worshipers, with their high and haughty determinations,—they whose resolve it was to raise a temple to the skies, whose summit should peer into some planetary world, to bring down to earth the tidings of the doings of the celestial spheres—where are they now? they who dared to defy the very Deity Himself, and attempted to measure powers with the Lord of Hosts? Where are Rome and Greece, and Babylon, and Tyre and Syria, and Sidon and Persia? Where is Jerusalem, with her costly temple and brazen gates? and Egypt with her twenty thousand cities?—Alas! Time, the *destroyer*, has laid his hand and his scythe upon them all, and the echo of the question has reverberated through ages of the past—where are they?—And future years will only roll on the sound—where are they?

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863. NO. 45.

SPEECH
OF
HON. ADIN W. BENEDICT,
OF HUNTINGDON,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, April 2, 1863, on the State of the Union.

Mr. Benedict. Mr. Speaker, we have fallen upon strange times. It becomes my duty to open the discussion upon the resolutions now before this House upon their final passage. In doing so, I can at the outset do nothing better perhaps than cast my eye backward over the history of the present session and see what has been done; perhaps then we shall not wonder at what is now being done. Sir, I have seen in the halls of this House an ambassador of my blessed Saviour, whose commission, if he has one, says, "go preach my gospel to every creature;" I have seen by his side those who, like me, worship at the common altar of a common Saviour—who sit down round His table and partake of the emblems of His broken body and shed blood—I have seen them, Mr. Speaker, in the hall of this House, declare that they do not believe that the free air of Pennsylvania should be breathed by a redeemed son of that Saviour, if his skin is not colored like their own! They, Mr. Speaker, with the master of the negro, with the white man and the slave, will one day be summoned to account, when all the nations shall be around the Final Judge. These black witnesses will be jewels in His crown of glory—living witnesses to say, "I was a stranger and ye took me not in." The answer may be, and doubtless will, "when were you a stranger, and we took you not in?" But the reply will be, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my children, ye did it not unto me." I ask those who preach that gospel—those who assemble round that blessed board—how they will greet their colored brethren on the other side of Jordan.—[Laughter on the Democratic side.]—Gentlemen may laugh; but there will be a day when laughing will not answer. I bear no commission to preach the gospel of my God; but let the professed Christians on that side turn and look at those who laugh at God's gospel truth when it is told to them.—They may laugh; laughing will not answer. Is it a wonder, Mr. Speaker, that when such a question is before the House, men who profess the religion of Christ confess that on that day they did not vote for their God—is it a wonder that there may be days in their history when they will not vote for their country? No, Mr. Speaker, no! Party prejudice, party harness, party caucus have crushed the life out of men who had not boldness enough to stand up and say, "I will not submit to your rule." That is the record and that is the truth.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that there are men here who have recorded their names on that single subject to which I have referred, who are ashamed of themselves when on their knees with their Maker. I dare any one of them, in my Master's name, to go into the presence of their God, and say to him, "When any fleeing, suffering son of Jesus Christ, comes to the line that divides this State from another, and asks admission, I will refuse him admittance into the blessed free air of my own State." Do they refuse these fugitives a place in Pennsylvania. Thank God, they cannot refuse them a place in Heaven.

Mr. Rex. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Benedict. Let the gentleman attend to his own affairs. I know what I am about.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Montgomery will state his point of order.

Mr. Rex. It is that the negro business is not now before the House.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Huntingdon will proceed.

Mr. Benedict. As that matter grates harshly upon the ears of some gentlemen it is perhaps well enough to let it go.

Mr. Rex. The gentlemen will allow me to explain. His remarks do not affect me.

Mr. Benedict. No, sir; I did not think they did; I did not suppose that the gentlemen from Montgomery had any sensibility on the question.

The Speaker. The Chair is obliged to inform the gentleman from Huntingdon that the resolution, so far as the Chair has any recollection, does not embrace one word on excluding negroes from Pennsylvania. Still the Chair is disposed to allow latitude in debate quite as liberally as any gentleman on the floor. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Benedict. Mr. Speaker, you know, and I know, and the nation shall know, how these resolutions had birth. I will tell of those who gave them birth; it is part of this day's work to state how these resolutions came into being. They have running thro' them that vital cord, or as my medical friend from Green (Mr. Patton) would call it, the umbilical cord, which shows that their birth was of treason. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us turn our attention for a short time (for I do not purpose to detain the House very long) to these resolutions now under discussion.—They are joint resolutions on the condition of the country; and permit me to say that it is somewhat strange that these resolutions upon the state of the country contain no word of hope to the army; to the million of men who have gone forth with their lives in their hands to save this country from the assaults of rebels—not one word. In all their resolutions about the state of the country, our friends on the other side have forgotten that they have a million of brethren whose lives are upon their finger-ends, stretching out to save this country from the attacks of rebels in arms—and, I may say, of traitors at home. Is it not wonderful that in framing these resolutions on the state of the country, such a thing should have been forgotten. I would hardly have believed it could be so; yet it is too true. So trivial a matter as this has been entirely forgotten! I suppose the reason was that there are other subjects nearer the heart that engendered these resolutions; and a prominent subject doubtless was the triumph of the Democratic party. The success of the Democratic party is of vastly more importance than the success of our armies in the field! Who cares what becomes of the poor soldiers, if we can only take care of the Democratic party? If we can only caucus and drill up our men to put through a set of resolutions of this kind, who cares for the country, who cares for the Government? "Not we," say the gentlemen who have given being to these resolutions.

The first resolution ranks among the assailants on the institutions of this land, the very Government itself. I trust, Mr. Speaker, that no man hereafter will say that the authors and abettors of these resolutions are not opposed to the government. The government, as I understand it, is engaged in a momentous contest before the world, and I think I may be permitted to call it the contest of the world—the Government of the United States of America and her people on the one side, with her enemies on the other.—Now, I know no other sides to this contest. I look upon the contest as one which involves all of human liberty—all of free government.

So much for the first resolution.—The next resolution was supported by the unanimous voice of this House—very properly, for it speaks of the patriotism of Pennsylvania. Nobody doubts it. Her sons at home and her sons abroad attest it. And more especially do the resolutions of our soldiers in the field, which every day come booming up from the ranks of the army, tell us that patriotism is fresh among the soldiers.

The next resolution, Mr. Speaker, defines or avers a difference between the Administration and the Government. Nobody doubts it. We voted cheerfully for that resolution. Why? Because the Administration, substantively speaking, is composed only of the particular men holding office at a given time; the Government comprises the institutions and the people themselves. It is our whole country that makes the Government. Nobody doubts this distinction; and we voted cheerfully for this resolution.

The next resolution is a protest against the Proclamation, and a protest against emancipation. Now, in passing I would ask, Mr. Speaker, is it not strange that in all this contest, which is shaking this country and the Old World, and has sent to their resting place so many thousands of our loved ones—is it not strange that every act of this Administration, from its inauguration until this day, has received rebuke from the gentlemen who propose, advocate, urge and vote for these resolutions. No act of the Administration has received their support—not one of the acts of this Government—not one of all the efforts of this Administration—of all the efforts of our soldiers in the field. Not one single solitary word of praise is cast upon anything they have ever done. These resolutions upon the state of our country are but a miserable curse upon all that has been said and done for our country. Not one thing has been well done. Now, I think but little of that man, no matter who he may be—tho' his mother may be guilty of many bad acts, though she may have done many very injudicious or very wicked things—I think very little of that man, who when his mother's name is the subject of conversation, has nothing to talk about but the bad traits of her character. Now, Mr. Speaker, in all these resolutions, our country receives no word of kindness, our Administration no word of support. In all these resolutions, there is not one word which implies that those who framed them purpose aiding this Government in the critical struggle in which it is now engaged. Here is our Government, standing up a gladiator among the nations of the earth, fighting for human freedom, fighting for the best government the world ever saw; and an organized party, assembled to develope, promulgate and vote for resolutions, no one of which contains one word of encouragement for the Government in its struggle for life.

It may be, gentlemen, that this is to you a subject of laughter; it is to me one of gravity. One of the direst calamities that to-day attends the calamitous condition of our country is that men who, I believe, love their country, have so far forgotten their affection to her, as to scramble for the rewards and the successes of party, forgetting the interests of their country. The day may come when they may have no country, and they will need no party.

The next resolution, Mr. Speaker, is against compensatory emancipation.—That subject has been discussed heretofore, and I shall not consume time in its consideration. The next resolution is against martial law and military necessity—against the declaration of martial law, as it is said, in States where war does not prevail. Now, Mr. Speaker, I said on a former occasion, not long ago, that martial law is everywhere where the soldiers of our country are required to be. You can send no recruiting sergeant into the most secluded retreat of your State where he recruits a soldier, but when he has recruited that soldier the grip of martial law seizes him. That grip of martial law is felt everywhere.—Military law is everywhere despotism, and it is nothing else. He who wishes to carry on military operations and make military conquests without military despotism, seeks to battle against the wind; he can do nothing. The very organization of military law is imperious, unchanging and unflinching. It operates everywhere where soldiers are needed. It must operate everywhere, or you cannot get them. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that if the spirit which pervades this resolution should prevail throughout our land, the red hand of war, with its fiery torch, will sweep over the fair fields of Pennsylvania, and leave them as blighted and as scorched as the most desolated part of Virginia is to-day. I think, Mr. Speaker, that before I am done, I shall satisfy every calm mind that the purpose of these resolutions, as declared in the plainest possible language, is that from this time forward, the authors of the resolutions and those who sustain them, are determined to give no aid to this war of the nation. If I do not prove this to be written in these resolutions as plainly as Anglo-Saxon can write it, then my work to-day will be but half done.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the seventh resolution hails with delight the return of the seceded States, and declares that we would welcome them back, and give them all their former guarantees of peace and security, or new guarantees. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have heard a great deal said about the "Constitution as it is." With "the Constitution as it is," what new guarantees of peace are you going to give to the States now engaged in rebellion?—"The Constitution as it is" has been your cry. What new guarantees do you expect to give?

You will welcome them back—will you? You will receive into your arms the traitors who have perjured their souls a thousand times over within the last two years—the traitors, who, with an oath upon their lips, freshly taken, pledging their adhesion to the Constitution of the United States as "the supreme law of the land," have retired and declared that it is not the supreme law of the land? What new guarantees of peace are you going to get from such gentlemen as those? You will welcome them back to your arms, will you? You will go into the Senate of the United States and sit by the side of that arch traitor, Jefferson Davis, will you, and welcome him back? Are you in favor of that? I suppose you are; some of you, I have no doubt, are

Mr. Speaker, the next resolution is a very pathetic and very sad one. It is a sort of epitaph upon our soldiers, thanking them for what they have done, and assuring them that they shall be handsomely buried, if they get killed—that they shall have good monuments erected over them, if they should ever die in battle, and that you will remember them a good while.—But have you told them that you would aid them in the struggle which now involves in peril their own lives and the life of the nation? Have you even insinuated that you would stretch forth a hand to assist them in their hour of trial? No! No! All you say is, in the words of the dirge—

"Close his eyes, his work is done;
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon, or set of sun,
Hand of man, or kiss of woman?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow;
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low."

"Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him,
Mortal love weeps idly by;
God alone hath power to aid him.
Lay him low, lay him low,
'Neath the clover or the snow;
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low."

That is all you have to say for the soldier. You declare that you will bury him and mourn over him, but that you will give him no help to the living soldiers in the field—no more support, no more bread, no more money, no more soldiers—nothing; you will leave them unassisted to the red hand of war; and if they should die you would bury them decently: That is all you have to say.

What more do you say? Your next resolution is of such a peculiar kind, that it should be carefully read, and well understood and digested. Let me read it; I think perhaps it may refresh the memory of some gentlemen when I do so. Doubtless the man who wrote it, knew what he meant; but I do not think that all those who voted for it thought what it meant. I hope they will explain it so that they can say that they did understand it:

"*Ninth.*—That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and the Union, as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom; and for all the wrongs which may have been committed and all the evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people."

Mark the language of this resolution; it is peculiar. This resolution was voted for by some gentlemen who claim to be "war Democrats." Bless my soul! what a "war Democrat" any man voting for this resolution must be. "For all the wrongs which have been committed"—mark, you qualify it not—"for all the wrongs which have been committed, we will seek redress"—how—"by the suffrages of a free people." For the assault upon Sumter—for tearing down our flag—for the seizing of our forts—for the thousands of our slain—for the trampling upon the Constitution—for the murderous attack upon the nation and upon our national life—all that we ask for these, is the redress which we may obtain at the ballot box! What a beating we will give those offenders at the ballot box—wont we? [Laughter.] When your soldiers ask for reinforcements you will tell them I suppose, "Nor, we have resolved in the Legislature of Pennsylvania that we would give you no more aid; but, that, for all the wrongs of this infamous rebellion—for all the devilish destruction that is sweeping over our land like a whirlwind, we will give you—not soldiers, but 'the peaceful and powerful remedy of the ballot box.' You ask for soldiers, we will send you votes; you ask for iron clads, we will give you ballot boxes." Mark you, there are no exceptions; there is no qualification. There is no aid tendered to the country, except through the agency of the ballot box. Take your resolutions to pieces, inch by inch, and you can find in it no element of patriotism—no word in favor of this war—no pledge on the part of Democrats that they will lend a hand to the soldier who in this hour of trial is fighting for his country.

Gentlemen, take the honor you have won in voting for a resolution like that. Let it be treasured up, and handed down to your children. Frame this resolution and hang it over your altars, so that hereafter it may be said that when your nation was bleeding at every pore—when the cries of our wounded soldiers came from every battle-field asking for help, you told them, "No! you shall have no help from us; we will vote it all right some day, if you will let the Democratic party get into power." Take the honor you have won; wear it nearest your heart; and when you go to your graves, leave it to your children; for it will stick—stick like the shirt of Nessus.—You have resolved that by the ballot box alone you will seek redress for all the wrongs which have been committed, or which may exist. This war cannot go on any further by your aid. You have no money to proffer to the soldiers in the field; you have no more soldiers to give; you will vote no more reinforcements; you have resolved, first in the caucus of the Democratic party, and lastly in the halls of the Pennsylvania Legislature, that no more aid shall be given to our soldiers, except such as you can give at the ballot boxes.

Now, Speaker, I appeal to the learned gentlemen on the other side, with all their astuteness, and with all their cunning, to tell me what this resolution means, wherein is concealed its purpose and its thought, if not in the language as I have interpreted it.—The man who wrote these resolutions practiced doubtless upon the maxim of Talleyrand that "words should be used only to conceal thoughts;" but he has failed of his purpose, at least in this one resolution; for it says what it means. It speaks in plain English; and no cunning, no astuteness can escape the conclusion that the gentlemen on the other side, who voted for these resolutions have declared as their purpose, and their only purpose, resistance to this war—so much resistance as the refusal to aid can be resistance.

Let me read this resolution again; for I desire that it shall be well digested and well understood. I hope that every loyal editor in the land will keep it standing in glaring capitals at the head of his paper, and in connection with it the name of every man who voted for it. If the honor is worth anything let them wear it.

"That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all the wrongs which may have been committed and all the evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution, and within the Union, by"—mark the language—no other means are proposed—"by the peaceful and powerful agency" of the ballot-box.

I know very well, Mr. Speaker, the efficacy of the ballot-box for certain purposes; but ballot-boxes have done but very little in battle. I have never heard that the dead who fell on the field where ballot-boxes determine the victory, earned many laurels. If our enemies be never slain—if our Government be never preserved—if our national flag be never protected, except by the aid which this resolution proffers—our armies are in a sad condition—our Government is in terrible peril, and human freedom is without hope.

I leave that resolution, Mr. Speaker, to be carefully digested by those who voted for it. I leave it to be read, I trust, by every loyal man in this and in every other loyal State in the Union. I leave it, Mr. Speaker, to curse the inventors in all time to come.

The next resolution, Mr. Speaker, relates to the late elections, the supporters of the resolution declaring that they have been remarkably successful in beating the rebels. It may have been "a big thing;" but I "did not see it." It is possible that with the gentlemen who conceived that resolution, the elections of last fall were an earnest of how they are going to fight the battles in the South, with ballot-boxes; but I am free to say, I do not see it.

The eleventh resolution declares in favor of a national convention. A national convention forsooth! For what? Why, you can hardly read the smallest speech of the pettiest pettifogger in the whole tribe of those who assail the present National Government, but you will find the declaration that he is for the "Constitution as it is." Why, then, do you want a national convention to change the Constitution, if you are in favor of "the Constitution as it is?" I am for it as it is, and I am for it as it will be. Why do you want a national convention? Let some one of those who have been declaring that they are in favor of "the Constitution as it is," tell us why they want a national convention to change it. Surely that part of the argument has been forgotten. These gentlemen are not for "the Constitution as it is;" they are for it only as they will make it, if they get a chance to fix it up.

The SPEAKER. They might put in a clause to prevent secession.

BENEDICT. Would not that be a good thing to restrain these fellows, who keep their oaths so well—those men down in "Dixie," whose oaths are "false as dicers?" Yes, bring them in and swear them over again—swear them on a boot—swear Floyd on a boot! [Laughter.] Yes, let those men who ran off with the national property, be sworn on nothing else.

Who expects such men to keep any oaths of national fidelity?

The twelfth resolution condemns rebellion and secession, and declares that those who support that resolution are going to use their power and influence to overcome both. Now, what is the "power" which they expect to use? The ninth resolution shows you what that power is going to be. What is the "influence?" The influence, I think, will be that exerted by a Democratic caucus, or what they call a Democratic caucus. Permit me here to make one qualification. I deny that the Democracy of the United States are now organized in the shape of opposition to the National Government. I deny it. The Democracy were always the war party. The history of our nation from its birth, shows that the Democrats, the true Democrats, the Democrats who loved their country better than they did their party—who loved the nation more than they hated the negro—who loved liberty more than they did slavery—were always on the side of any war in which the Government might be engaged.—But I am now referring to the so-called Democratic party. I read often on the door of this hall, a notice that "a Democratic caucus will be held;" and I must call things by their names by which they are known.

But they are going to use their "power and influence." The influence is to be exerted in the shape of resolutions; the power is to be in the shape of ballots, and ballot-boxes, and is to be exerted on election grounds.

The thirteenth resolution commends the laws of the State. Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another peculiarity about these resolutions; and that is, that in the whole of them, there is not one word in favor of sustaining the laws of the Union—not one syllable. They avoid every allusion to the supremacy of the National Constitution. Now the Constitution of the United States declares that "this Constitution and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land." Yet here are resolutions which contain not one word, not one syllable in favor of sustaining the laws of our National Government.

Mr. Speaker, I have done. The fate of this rebellion is as fixed as the doom of the damned; and its aiders and abettors, its actors and its sympathizers, will go down to everlasting shame and disgrace; and their epitaph will be written—"Enemies to constitutional law! enemies to the best Government on earth! enemies to liberty! enemies to man! enemies to God!"

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
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LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Pay of the Militia.

The following bill passed the House last week; it will no doubt become a law:

An act to provide for the payment of the militia called into service by the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the eleventh day of September last:

Whereas, the military of this State, to the number of twenty-five thousand men, promptly and gallantly responded to the proclamation of the Governor and the order of September last, and rendered most important services in defence of the State and in aid of the Army of the Potomac; and whereas, these men are justly entitled to some remuneration for their expenditures and services: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the militia called into the service of this State and the United States by the proclamation of the Governor, and the order of the eleventh day of September last, shall each be entitled to receive one month's pay at the same rate per month as is prescribed by the act of Congress for the payment of the regulars and volunteers in the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Adjutant General of the State shall ascertain and report to the Auditor General from the rolls of the respective companies mustered into service according to the provisions of the first section of this act, the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates thus mustered into service, and shall draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of each person entitled as aforesaid, and for the amounts herein directed to be paid out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the warrants issued by the Adjutant General aforesaid shall first be countersigned and approved by the Auditor General.

SEC. 3. That the Governor is hereby authorized to receive from the Treasury of the United States the amount appropriated by an act of the late Congress of the United States, for the pay and subsistence of the militia thus mustered into service, and to accept the same in full of such pay and subsistence, the State of Pennsylvania hereby assuming to pay the same according to provisions of this act.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 22, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstance, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE WAR NEWS.

Almost everything we receive from the army now is mere rumor. There is nothing serious in them however.—Movements and counter movements and slight skirmishes. But Joe Hooker's army has moved, or is moving, and if the roads will permit, and he is not greatly overrated, there will be some earnest fighting soon. Up to this, Tuesday morning, there is no important news.

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union Co. Delegate Convention, which assembled in this place on Tuesday of last week, was not as well attended as it should have been—and would have been had the loyal citizens of the county not been influenced by a few persons who certainly were not acting in the spirit of the State Committee. But that is past—the Convention did assemble, and in the spirit of the State and county calls, did elect a delegate to the Union State Convention. No man will doubt the loyalty of any man occupying a seat in the Convention, and no man will doubt the loyalty of its proceedings or the Delegate elected. See the proceedings of the Convention in this paper.

THE PERRY MOORE COUNTY COMMITTEE.—Not having been furnished with the proceedings of this Committee meeting, we cannot inform our readers what it did, further than it also elected a Delegate to the Union State Convention. Andrew G. Neff is the gentleman the Committee elected. He is a good loyal citizen, and if he had been elected in the spirit of the State call, there could be no objections to him taking his seat in the State Convention as the representative of the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county without distinction of party. We now leave the question with the good sense of the Delegates and the Convention to determine how and by whom the loyal citizens of this county can be best represented in the State Convention. We shall have nothing further to say upon the subject.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the proceedings, but too late for this issue.

The English Aristocracy Favor a Southern Confederacy.—By late news received we learn that the English aristocracy are in favor of recognizing the Rebel Confederacy. They will favor any Government which will deprive the many of the enjoyment of liberty. Once permit this Union to be destroyed and the laboring masses will be in a worse condition than the black slaves. The poor of Europe know this from experience and to a man they continue our friends, and would fill up the ranks of our army if it was possible to do so, without questioning the Constitutionality of the conscript act or other war measures of our Government.

THE rebel sympathizers are eternally prating about the right of free speech being interfered with by loyal citizens. May we be permitted to ask them who closed the doors of the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives against the patriots Gov. Andy Johnson and Ex-Gov. Wright? To come nearer home—will they permit us to ask them who refused to permit John Dougherty, Esq., to speak in the Court House on Wednesday evening? According to their *practice*, out-and-out Rebels only should be permitted to enjoy the right of free speech.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE REBELS.—The "great speech" of Vallandigham upon the war, delivered in the House of Representatives last session, has been published in Savannah, Ga., by a publishing house there, and circulated freely in the rebel army. It is by such reading that the soldiers are encouraged to continue the fight against the Union. Vallandigham is the leader of the bogus Democracy, and has been named in some counties in this State and in Ohio, as their candidate for the Presidency. How can any sound Union man support *such* Democracy?

TO THE PRESS OF THE STATE.—We ask it as a great favor that the press of the State, announce through their columns, that the Huntingdon "*Globe*," the first Douglas paper in the State, has been read out of the *bogus* Democratic party for being guilty of supporting the administration and the government, and for refusing to endorse the Vallandigham & Co. Democracy. The resolution reading us out may be found in another column.

The Meeting of the Bogus Democracy.

We say *bogus* Democracy, because we cannot believe that genuine Democracy teaches a man to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the best government on earth. The men who took part in the proceedings of the meeting, and endorsed *all* the resolutions and the attacks of the speakers upon the laws of Congress and the measures of the Administration to defeat the rebellion and to preserve our country from destruction, either do not know what the word Democracy means, or knowing, have determined to remain deaf to the call of patriotism. They should not attempt to insult the ashes of the dead, and the patriotic living Democrats of to-day, in the army and out of it, by claiming to be *Democrats* of the Jackson school.

The meeting took place in the Court Room in the evening of Wednesday, and was respectably large, extraordinary efforts having been made to get out a big crowd. Saml. Brooks of Broad Top, was called to the chair as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The biggest dogs in the ring were honest Dave Caldwell, Horse Contractor Colon, Little Bruce and our modest friend J. Simpson Africa. Owen was forced by his keepers to take a back seat for fear his "mixing in" might injure the character of gentlemen who never associate with him in daylight. He was a perfect picture of the man who had no farm when creditors called to see it. After the officers had taken their seats, R. Bruce Petrikin, John Cessna's Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, moved for a committee to draft resolutions, when a list of names of gentlemen he wished appointed was handed to the President, who of course appointed the same the Committee.—R. Bruce was the chairman, and honest Dave second on the list, the names of the rest of the committee we have forgotten. The committee withdrew, when R. Milton Speer introduced the first speaker, W. A. Wallace of Clearfield, one of the bogus Democratic Senators who would not permit the patriot Andy Johnson to address the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania in the Senate Chamber when on a visit to Harrisburg but a short time since.—Mr. Wallace rose and commenced to speak, and continued to speak for an hour and a half or two hours. He received applause frequently, especially when he would speak contemptuously of the Administration and advise resistance to the laws of Congress and the measures adopted by the President to defeat the Rebellion. During his whole speech he never once found fault with the rebels further than to admit that they fired the first gun—that they commenced the war. His speech astonished everybody within hearing. A powerful speech was expected, as knock-down arguments were promised; but he *failed*, whether it was that he was engaged in a bad cause or has not the ability claimed for him, we will leave others to decide. He certainly disappointed his friends, except in his opposition to the Government. He contended that Democrats could denounce every war measure of the Administration, and every war measure of Congress, and resist them, by appealing to State rights and the Courts, and still be the friends of the Government. He called upon his D-e-m-o-c-r-a-t-i-c friends, to *not* obey the conscript act until the Courts from the lowest to the highest should decide that it was Constitutional. This shows how *anxious* he is that his political friends shall take up arms against his "Southern brethren." Out upon such a sneaking cowardly sympathizer. We may next expect to hear of this "big gun" of the bogus Democracy advising the army in the field to drop their guns and return home to test in the Courts the Constitutionality of the proclamations that called them to arms. Mr. Wallace having finished his speech, he took his seat.

The committee on Resolutions next reported. They were read by Mr. Petrikin, and on the motion to adopt them, Mr. John Dougherty, one of the associate editors of the *Monitor*, a man with more brains than an army of such men as Bruce and honest Dave would have, rose and commenced to speak against the resolution denouncing the President's war policy. He had spoken but a moment when the *gag* was applied by Colon, by calling for a vote, but the President contended that Mr. Dougherty had a right to speak and requested him to go on with his remarks. Mr. Dougherty commenced again, but had spoken but a few words, when the straight-outs, in the midst of much confusion, again demanded a vote on the resolutions, and the President, giving way under the pressure, put the question, and the resolutions as reported were adopted, Mr. Dougherty and three or four others voting against them. The following were the remarks made by Mr. Dougherty:

"If the President of the United States "is entitled to credit for one act, it is "that of compensated emancipation.—"This proclamation had already been "endorsed by loyal Democrats in St. "Louis, and all the border States. If "that feature of the Administration "had been carried out, we would have "had no war—and I say, all honor to "Abram Lincoln for this policy. [Con-"fusion.] If the gentlemen do not "wish to hear an officer defended for "doing what is right—if they wish to "seal my mouth, I submit, but will "find some other medium for the vin-"dication of my views."

John Cessna, Esq., the honest Union man—the honest *war* Democrat, who declined serving as a Vice President at the great Union War Meeting at Harrisburg—the man who carries in his breeches' pockets the Delegates of the bogus Democracy of this county, was the next speaker. He was heard distinctly in every part of the Court Room, and he took the same ground against the Administration and the Government as did Mr. Wallace. At the close of Cessna's speech the meeting adjourned.

The Bogus Democracy Send Greeting!

That at a County Meeting held in the Court House on Wednesday evening, April 15th, 1863, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Huntingdon "'Globe' is not now nor has it been "for some time, the organ of the De-"mocratic party of this county, *or any* "*portion thereof*; that *we* utterly de-"nounce *and* repudiate this newspa-"per *and* its editor, *and* warn *all* Dem-"ocratic citizens against being *deceiv-*"*ed* by its *teachings*."

There, you have it, Democrats. If this resolution fails to open your eyes to the fact that we are no longer the organ of the *bogus* Democracy—the rebel sympathizers—then we do not know what will. We had been persuading ourself to believe that we had long since—at the commencement of the war—disclaimed being the organ of that class of Democrats who gave the Southern traitors encouragement to strike down our flag. But it appears that it was necessary, in addition to our oft repeated protestations of being the organ of the Vallandigham bogus Democracy, that a resolution should be presented by Petrikin, Caldwell & Co., and endorsed by their political friends, before we could entirely escape from their organization. We hope they can now breathe freer and sleep sounder. We of course now feel entirely relieved of the odium which naturally attached to us so long as there were doubts in the minds of loyal men as to our earnestness in the cause of our country.

We have heretofore taken the broad ground that the *so-called* Democratic organization, during and ever since the Administration of James Buchanan, was and has been treasonable.—The secession at the Charleston Democratic Convention was the first open act of the traitors to strike down our Government, and ever since then the majority of the then Breckenridge Democracy have thrown their influence to sustain the rebellion of the South.—At this hour, where do we find the so-called Democracy? We find them organized, and for what purpose? Not to aid our Government in conquering the rebellion—no! But to strengthen the rebellion by their bitter partisan opposition to the Administration, and their open sympathy for their "brethren of the South." We can not see anything like Democracy in their conduct; but we can see the evil effects of their influence in our army and in every township in the North. And by such men—such enemies of our Government—we are denounced and declared to be no longer worthy the confidence and support of *any portion* of the once great Democratic party.—We thank our God that we had the nerve to resist the teachings of such men as Vallandigham & Co. And we are proud of the fact that the *Globe* was one of the first of the Democratic presses of the State that repudiated *such* Democracy.

If the honest masses of the Democracy of the county will persist in sustaining traitor leaders, even down, *down*, to such small county politicians as Owen, Petrikin, Caldwell & Co., they must not complain if they too are classed with rebel sympathizers. *Men must be judged by the company they keep.* And we again give notice, that come weal or come woe, we shall continue to give what little influence we may have, to aid the Administration and the Government, the army in the field, the loyal citizens in and out of office, and shall support for election, without distinction of party, the nominees of the loyal citizens of the State, Districts and County, against any men put in nomination by the *bogus* Democratic party now organized under the lead of Vallandigham & Co.

The resolution warns all Democratic citizens against being deceived by our teachings. What have been our teachings? Who that has read the *Globe* since the first gun was fired upon our flag, does not know that its columns have been truly loyal to the Union, and truly loyal to the Government? If the *Globe* has not been an earnest friend of the soldiers, and an earnest friend of all loyal citizens, then there is not a loyal paper in the State. It *must be* because the *Globe* is a *loyal paper*, that the *bogus* Democracy—the traitors to their country—warn their friends against being deceived by its teachings. We would sooner to-day, see our office in flames, than that the teachings of the *Globe* should be any different from what they have been.—We do not intend to give our Government a *cowardly* support. We intend to be in earnest—and that man who cannot endorse our course, is not asked to encourage us.

— A big thing, if it could be found, "that farm"—but "Owen" to some "mistake in the printer," we think the party will be compelled to dig for it.

That Petition.

We find the following item in the last *Monitor*:

"Lewis carried a petition for signers, asking that the use of the Court House be refused the Democrats for their mass meeting in the evening."

We *did* carry a petition for signers, and we will do the same thing at any other time *for the same purpose*. The following is a copy of the petition, and we ask loyal men to read it:

To the County Commissioners of Huntingdon County:

The undersigned, citizens of Huntingdon County, respectfully remonstrate against W. A. Wallace being permitted to speak in the Court House this Wednesday evening, *he having by his vote* as a Senator, *refused* to grant the Senate Chamber to Gov. Andy Johnson, a *loyal* Democrat of Tennessee, for the purpose of addressing the *loyal* citizens of Pennsylvania on the questions agitating the public mind, and we ask that the Board direct that the House *be closed against said W. A. Wallace.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1863.

Here is a petition offering an indignity *to a man* who offered a much greater one to the distinguished patriot, Andy Johnson, and to all the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania. And we say the County Commissioners would have been sustained by the loyal people of the county if they had closed the Court Room against W. A. Wallace. The Senate Chamber is the property of the people of the State—a Senator is but a servant of the people. The Court House is the property of the people of the county—the Commissioners are their servants. If a Senator has a right to refuse the Senate Chamber to a loyal man—a friend of the Administration, the Government and our army—and an enemy of the rebels, have not our County Commissioners also the right to close the Court Room against a man who teaches opposition to the war measures of the Administration, Congress, and the Government? The refusal to hear Andy Johnson in the Senate Chamber was not only an insult to the loyalty of the State, but also a gross outrage upon the rights of its loyal citizens.—A man who would offer such an insult, and commit such an outrage in the face of loyal representatives of the people, should not be encouraged to insult the loyal people of any community. Though the principle of returning insult for insult may not be right, yet in this instance we contend that Wallace would have been treated with proper indignity had the Court House been closed against *him.*

But the *political* friends of W. A. Wallace,—the men who have organized to resist the laws of Congress and the war measures of the President to conquer the rebellion—say they would have walked over the dead bodies of our citizens and forced an entrance into the Court Room. We have no doubt of it, as we have evidence from every county in the State that the men who endorse opposition to the Administration and the Government, are always more ready to riot, and shoot down loyal citizens at home, than they are to fight their "brethren of the South" who are in open rebellion against our Government.

We are informed that messengers were sent in every direction during Wednesday, calling upon the faithful to hasten to town *well armed.* They did come, and they came armed, and several admitted the fact. They came in the same spirit that governed the mob that lately entered Reading—they went home, however, without drawing blood or frightening anybody.

Gov. Curtin declines to be a Candidate for Re-Nomination.—Gov. Curtin has publicly announced that having been tendered by President Lincoln a high position at the expiration of his present term, and not feeling himself at liberty to do otherwise than to accept it, he will not be a candidate for renomination. Gov Curtin has proved himself a truly loyal man, and a warm friend of the soldier. We had long since made up our mind to give him a warm support in opposition to any man the rebel sympathizers might nominate. Several prominent loyal men will be brought before the Union Convention—the nomination of either will be endorsed at the ballot box by the loyal citizens of the State by a majority of thousands. The nominee shall have our warm support.

TOO GOOD TO KEEP.—On Wednesday last, a Democrat who had come to town for the purpose of attending the *bogus* Democratic meeting, and giving way under the pressure of the *Monitor* faction, gave us a call and discontinued his subscription to the *Globe.* He attended the meeting, but took no active part in its proceedings. The next morning he gave us another call, renewed his subscription to the *Globe*, denounced the proceedings of the meeting as treasonable, and requested us to pour in hot shot until such traitors to true Democracy and true loyalty shall be made to feel that we have a country to save. We shall endeavor to keep our promise.

GENERAL Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the penalty of death on all persons found guilty of aiding the Rebels. Persons sympathizing with the rebels are to be arrested and tried; he adds, "it must be distinctly understood that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this Department." This is a wholesome order and we think is just the kind that should be issued a leetle nearer home.

A. W. BENEDICT.—We have paid very little attention to the Legislature during the last session, for the reason that we had the war upon our hands, and traitors in our midst. We may give a summary of what has been done if of any general interest. A. W. Benedict, our member, has been attentive to business, and we are gratified that he was considered one of the best members of the House. An able speech of his will be found on the outside of this paper. We copy the following complimentary notice of Mr. Benedict from the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*:

"We print, to-day, the speech of A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday, April 2d, with direct reference to the state of the Union, and in discussion of the recent treasonable resolutions concocted in a Democratic caucus and introduced into the Legislature as expressive of the sense of Pennsylvania in this most momentous crisis. It is not necessary for us to enlarge on a topic to which we have heretofore referred, and which Mr. Benedict now so ably discusses. He takes the issue as it is made by the leaders of the Democratic party, with the Government, with the constituted authorities of the land; and with the efforts of the leaders of that Democracy directed entirely against the Government. Mr. Benedict makes a broader issue, on which he convicts all their leaders of the foulest treason.

We cannot refrain in this connection, from writing a word personally, of Hon. A. W. Benedict. His course in the Legislature has been such as to elicit for him the admiration not only of his loyal colleagues, but to force from the frank men of the copperhead majority in the House the respect and confidence which a man of genuine integrity never fails to win. His legislative career has been eminently statesmanlike and patriotic. Rising above mere party, he devoted himself wholly to the interests of this Commonwealth and the district he represented, while from these he went on boldly to the discharge of that other duty which we all owe to the nation at large. It would be well for the people of every county in the State, if they were always represented in the Legislature by just such men."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

CALVIN, April 13, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the columns of the noted *Monitor* I find a letter dated Calvin, April 6th, 1863, signed John Mierly. Now, in order to do justice to the balance of the committee and to the officers of the meeting referred to by J. M. that was held at Calvin, the 19th March, 1863. In his letter he says, that he did not serve on that committee that drafted the resolutions which appeared in the *Journal & American* and *Globe*, dated March 19, 1863. J Mierly should not have been put on that committee, but he knew that the resolutions were prepared before he was nominated and elected as one of that committee. Why did he not object at the time he was nominated and elected as one of that committee? The chairman of that committee presented the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously, not even objected to by J. M. Now the course pursued by him shows exactly where he stands, and how he stood at all previous meetings. He also says that he was no speaker at that meeting; that was his own fault. The meeting was appointed at the instance of his colleague, J. C. of Cassville, in order to have another hearing of their principles. The Union speakers at Locust Grove, at a previous meeting, beat them out so badly that they, J. C., J. M and Sipes, begged for more time after the meeting adjourned, and after being allowed thirty minutes each, the same as all the rest of the speakers, they mourned that night, and for a day or so afterwards, over their defeat, when finally, J. C. took up heart and challenged the Union boys again, which was cheerfully accepted, to meet at the Calvin School House, the evening of the 19th March, 1863,—the meeting referred to by J. M. in his letter. On that evening the house was full. The Union boys were all there, but lo! and behold! we found none of the Breckenridgers there but J. M., who apologized for J. C. of Cassville and himself. All could have been there as was ascertained afterwards, but the truth of the matter is, they were afraid to meet the Union boys of Calvin. In order to keep their heads above water and try to get the people outside of the valley to believe that they were still living, they resorted to the noted *Monitor* for assistance. I tell them that Secessionism will die out here, if they will only attend one or two more of those meetings, which they are afraid to do, after getting combed down so completely at the previous meetings. There are only about four or five of the *Huberitas* in our valley and neighborhood.

I pity Mr. J. M. If he had not responded by his letter, through the *Monitor*, he might have passed off to the public for a good Union man, by being appointed as one of the committee on resolutions at the meeting referred to by his letter. We are glad he defined his own position.

I also see another letter dated Cassville, March 27, 1863, signed "Incog." Mr. Incog. must have been at the meeting with his colleagues, J C, the would be army officer, and everything else politically, J. M, L—s, C G, and Mr. Sipes, the latter being the man after getting beat so bad, drew out ten dollars from his pocket to give any man that would convince him that his Vallandigham principles were not right; no man could do it, and if a man would do it, his head would not contain the fact. That prominent Democrat used the most vulgar language ever used by any white man before an audience of decent people in his speech. Mr. Incog. would be more capable of acting as a critic of the king's English, if he would go to some of the African schools in South Carolina and graduate. He overlooked the speech of his colleague, the prominent Democrat. I can produce, Mr. Incog., thirty witnesses to prove that the tall man from the Three Springs used no such language in reference to the Bible and Constitution. But no wonder a drowning man will grasp at a straw. Dr. A Smith, Geo. Smith, Postmaster and brothers, are all Union men. UNION.

TELL TOWNSHIP, April 15, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—

A communication from this region in the "Monitor" of the 9th inst., does not fully represent the victory achieved at our last spring election. The author, it is true, jollifies over the defeat of the *wooly*-heads, but has omitted to mention the more material fact that the *Copper*-heads were also defeated. In speaking of Mr. Smittell having rode the township, electioneering for the office of Inspector, he might also have alluded to the circumstance that a very prominent *Copperhead* did the same thing to secure the Judgeship, and was in the end thrown from his nag, being beat by a *loyal* Democrat. This was the case, too, with the office of Constable, and, in point of fact, so far as the election as a whole is an index to the state of affairs in the township, it speaks well for its loyalty, and indicates not only that Abolition traitorism, but also Democratic treason, is unpopular here.—Poor B—b—y has certainly been unfortunate; one could have wished so clever a man a better fate than to be so grievously disappointed in securing the place of *Surgeon*, Assessor, and *Inspector* of Militia, and then fall of the grave Judgeship, all, too, after riding faithfully *and long at the tail end of* Government transports, professing loyalty as long as it was thought it would *pay.* But it's a consolation for his numerous friends to know that it was all at the expense of the Government.

Thus, Mr. Editor, you will see that Tell Township is erect—"*A column amidst a scene of ruins.*"

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 149th Regt. P. V.

Headquarters Bucktail Brigade,
April 13, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—I address you, for the present, from the Headquarters of our brigade, known hereabouts as the Bucktail Brigade. It is composed of three Penna. regiments; the 143d, Col. Dana, 149th Lieut. Col. Dwight, and 150th Col. Wister. The Brigade is commanded by Col. Roy Stone, 149th P. V., formerly major of the 1st Penna. Rifles, the old Bucktails. A more popular officer than Col. Stone is not to be found in the service, and we expect soon to hear of his promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

Of the three regiments of this brigade, ours, the 149th, though second in aggregate numbers, is first in the number of men fit for duty. Our sick list numbered, yesterday, sixty-seven, that of the 150th the same; while that of the 143d was one hundred and fifty-three. I know no reason for this great disparity. The camp of the 143d has a nicer situation than either of the others. We must have stronger men, or better doctors, I will not attempt to decide which.

Since I last wrote, our company has been called to mourn the loss of a comrade. George W. Rhine, of Blair's Mills, Huntingdon county, died of fever, in Division Hospital, April 5th, 1863. He was a young man; of quiet deportment; a good soldier; an agreeable messmate, and prompt at the call of duty. And he is dead! yes, dead! O, how many thousand times that word has been sent from this army to fall like the knell of despair upon waiting anxious hearts. I have been sitting here, just now, in reverie, trying to bring before me the feelings of those to whom that message comes. God comfort them, and doubly avenge the patriot blood that cries from the ground to heaven. Is that a cruel prayer? Listen to me. All along this line, and all over the wide arena of this war, are seen the graves of men. They were our friends, our brothers, the choicest of our country's children, and treason, born of Lucifer's dark sin, has foully murdered them, and waits with reeking dagger for other victims. Many a circle has been broken, and from many a life the light that cheered it has gone out forever. *Our* graves may soon be seen; *our* homes may soon be bochims; this week shall see us marching on the foe; and we mean, by God's help, to do, though we die. We are not insensible to the greatness of the offered sacrifice; but out our Country requires it. All this has treason done. We hate treason; we hate traitors; we hate their accomplices; do you wonder? And we pray God to measure to every traiter a traitor's fate; and we mean to stay here until the answer is vouchsafed to our petition. And them who have taken the sword perish by it; or if one find refuge in foreign lands from the meet award of justice, let him wander "condemned of God and scorned of men," the brand of Cain upon his forehead. Whatever differences you may find among the men of this army, you will find them all agreeing in deep and bitter and increasing hatred to the authors and sustainers of this foul rebellion. And the copperhead is more loathed than the open rebel.

J. S. B.

From the 6th Regt. U. S. Cavalry.

CAMP 6TH U. S. CAVALRY,
Near Falmouth, Va.,
April 9, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—

Again I grasp my pen to transmit a few thoughts to you and your readers. Since my last, very little of special interest has transpired, and news is scarce; but for two or three days past President Lincoln has been reviewing the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday thousands of our brave boys made their appearance near our camp, and continued till about ten o'clock, when suddenly cheer after cheer rent the air, accompanied by music from some of the best bands in the service, as the President and General Joe Hooker, with their numerous attendants, rode by. Line after line of infantry, cavalry and artillery were placed in position so as to show off to the best advantage,—and most splendidly and gracefully did each arm of the service perform its duty. The review was kept up until late in the evening, when the troops were marched off to their camps in the best possible style. The Army of the Potomac is indeed a grand one, and no doubt the President thinks as much, for he told fighting "Joe" that he had never seen the men so cleanly, well disciplined, and in such excellent spirits. Gen. "Joe" is "very much pleased," and we *all* are ready, willing and waiting to be led forward to combat, and know that when the rebel commander (Lee) meets us again, he will find something to do which he has not in the past. Our watchword is "Onward to Victory!" and we *do* feel assured that our efforts must prove successful beyond doubt. And while those pure patriots in our army are doing all in their power to crush this wicked rebellion, we are sorry to hear of a mob of Copperheads doing all they *dare* against us and our cause. They are more to be detested than those who openly tell us that *they* are our enemies. The time is *now* when it is the imperative duty of *every one* in the North *to stand* firm and steadfast in the great work of liberty against bondage; peace and prosperity against gigantic rebellion; present and future welfare of the nation against war and anarchy; and while the blood of the nation is oozing from a thousand pores, and thousands of the patriotic braves are combating the stubborn and determined foe, and suffering of body and of mind beyond all comparison is endured by their fathers, brothers and sons, therefore they ought the more to be interested (and doubly too) in the salvation and redemption of our once peaceful and happy Republic.—And now, let me ask, shall all those noble sacrifices made, sufferings endured, battles fought and blood shed, go for naught? God forbid! But as long as there remains one rebel who shall persist in fighting against us, let *us, one and all*, rally around that glorious banner of our country, and firmly resolve to die in its defence, rather than give our merciless antagonist one shadow of chance to escape the castigation so well merited. The "peace at any price" party forget all those things, and only think of weakening the Government and filling their *own* coffers with ill-gotten gains. But how long would such a peace last? How long would we, as a nation, be happy under such circumstances? Are they certain that the least benefits would fall to us if our present difficulties were settled as *they* propose? Would *they* (the "Copperheads") be perfectly happy and secure under *such* an order of things? No! it cannot be,—it *will* and *shall* not be, and the only way to secure *honorable* and *lasting* peace, is to crush the rebellion in such a manner that it shall never again be able to rise.

I would say, however, that "whosoever is without sin, (in the forked-tongued, "Copperhead" tribe,) let him cast the first stone;" and as soon as he does so, snatch him off the "globe," for then you will have an "Israelite," indeed, "in whom there is no guile."

The rebellion shall be put down, and that ere long, and those who survive *this war will* return to their homes, and punish severely those who took part against them, more particulary the Copperheads, who, with all their cunning, deceit and treason, cannot *influence*, much less divide, our brave and gallant army, or the least portion of it. I believe that every soldier, (truly speaking,) is determined to conquer the *common enemy or die in the* attempt,—or fighting them till they all shall have received their just doom for committing treason against the best government ever organized—the purest and proudest banner ever unfurled to the breeze of Heaven—the most sacred Constitution ever framed. But I must close by giving three cheers for "fighting Joe," *three times three* for the Union, and three times three and a "tiger" for the tri-colored and spangled flag, the Stars and Stripes.

Adieu! Yours truly,

PLINY REX,
Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

Hear a Soldier Talk.

The following letter has been handed us for publication. The writer has been in the service since the war began, and has been in nearly every battle. The letter is dated at Falmouth, Va.

DEAR COUSIN: In regard to the changes of Generals in our army I think it is all for the best, as Joe Hooker has the confidence of the army—they all know that he will fight the enemy wherever he finds him, and if we ever get engaged while he has command you may expect to hear of great many men being killed before he gives up.

I am in favor of the conscription law, because it includes all classes and colors. I never could see why the negro had not a right to fight, and endure hardships, and lose his life in defence of human liberty, just the same as a white man. This war is a struggle not only in this country, but over the world, for every nation is looking with anxious eyes at this struggle. If we don't succeed, then all democratic government is gone down; but this will not be the case; we are going to maintain the Administration, and put down this rebellion. The loyal men of this country are going to do this in spite of the hyena's in the shape of men, at the north, who style themselves conservatives, with men like Vallandigham, Vorhead, Powel and other arch traitors at their front. I can tell you that the soldiers have these liars and cowards marked out over the whole country, and their contempt and hatred for them are much greater than it is against the rebels who have arms in their hands. I would rather shoot one of them than to shoot Gen. Stonewall Jackson of the rebel army—he is a saint compared to Vallandigham.

The time will come when the sympathizers will be ashamed and afraid to look a loyal man in the face. You will always find me on the side of my country, under the stars and stripes, and for liberty to all. I feel prouder to day than ever before that I belong to the many thousands that are enduring privations and hardships for the best government that God ever permitted man to live under, and woe be to any traitor that comes my way, as I have sworn eternal vengeance against them. I have written to my wife to teach our children to despise them and point the finger of scorn at them.

But the war will end sometime, and I believe before long, and some of us will get home again, and then we will see whether these conservatives will rule, or the true and loyal. I would not quit the army now if I could—it would be impossible for me to leave my country in its darkest hour. My prayer is, may God speed the right and bless our leaders—show them the right course to pursue and punish our enemies.

G. V.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 22, 1863.

UNION MEETING.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. The meeting was called during the day, and although the notice was short, there was a respectably large number of persons in attendance.

On motion of S. T. Brown, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Hon. Jonathan McWilliams to the Chair. Dr. Wilson, Israel Graffius, Miles Lowis, Hon. B. F. Patton, and John Lutz were selected as Vice Presidents, and Samuel L. Glasgow and Peter C. Swoope as Secretaries.

On motion, John G. Miles, S. T. Brown, Wm. P. Orbison, Graffus Miller and John Williamson were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Capt. James D. Campbell, Wm. Dorris, jr., and T P Campbell, Esqs., addressed the meeting. Their remarks were to the point, and were received with repeated applause.

The Committee having returned, reported through the Chairman, Mr. Miles, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the existing war is a war of rebellion, long premeditated and planned by Southern traitors, having for its object the destruction of the best government on earth, and the establishment upon its ruins of an empire with slavery as its chief corner stone:—that in the execution of this treasonable purpose, numerous fortifications, arsenals, munitions of war, and other public property belonging to the Government, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, had been forcibly seized by the rebels in arms, whilst James Buchanan still occupied the executive chair as President of the United States, and their crowning act of audacity, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, was but a more aggravated act of war upon the Government, in the series of acts of rebellion and war, committed, in pursuance of the preconceived design to overturn the existing Government.

Resolved, That all these treasonable acts of positive war were perpetrated upon an unresisting government, before resort was had to a single act. of even defensive force, to repel the aggressive force brought to bear against it.

Resolved, That, to call the defensive action of the Government against such lawlessness as this, a war upon the South and upon Southern institutions implies either a total ignorance of what constitutes a war, or a wilful determination to conceal from public view the true character of the conduct of the rebels.

Resolved, That we do not indorse, but disavow the opinions expressed by James Buchanan in his last annual message, in reference to the rebellious State organizations, in the following language, viz: "The course of events "is so rapidly hastening forward, that "the emergency may soon arise when "you may be called upon to decide the "momentous question, whether you pos- "sess the power, by force of arms, to "compel a State to remain in the Uni- "on. I should feel myself recreant to "my duty were I not to express an "opinion on this important subject:— "The question fairly stated, is, Has "the Constitution delegated to Congress "the power to coerce a State into sub- "mission which is attempting to with- "draw or has actually withdrawn "from the Confederacy? If answer- "ed in the affirmative, it must be on "the principle that the power has been "conferred upon Congress to declare "and to make war against a State.— "After much serious reflection, I "have arrived at the conclusion that "no such power has been delegated to "Congress or to any other depart- "ment of the Federal Government."

We lament the promulgation of such doctrines in a State paper coming from the Executive of the United States, as they virtually said to the rebels, go on with your Seceding Conventions and your treasonable combinations. The Constitution has clothed the Government with no power to stop you.

Resolved, That this is the very language that the traitors themselves use to justify the rebellion, and it exerted more influence in precipitating it than could a score of prominent fire-eaters have done by any course of action they could have adopted at the time.

Resolved, That it comes with an ill grace from the special political friends of such an ex-functionary as this, to charge that the war, thus encouraged by an official whose duty it was to suppress it, is an abolition war—and that the Government ought to lay down its arms, although the rebels are still in arms against it.

Resolved, That any overtures for peace tendered to them by the Government, whilst they still maintain their attitude of armed rebellion against its authority, would be an acknowledgment that it has no self-protecting power, and would make the people of the United States and their Government the objects of the scorn and contempt of all the enlightened nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the States Rights doctrines of the Buchanan Vallandigham wing of the Northern Democracy who are affording the rebels all the aid and comfort they can give them, by their denunciations of the measures adopted to crush their rebellion, are doctrines which sap the very foundation of the National Government, destroy its nationality, and make the Constitution a "mere rope of sand."

Resolved, That it was the baleful influence of these doctrines brought to bear against Gen. Washington's Administration, as they are now arrayed against Mr. Lincoln's, that caused the Father of his Country to give his warning legacy to posterity, in reference to disunion sentiments, in the various forms in which it is found in his farewell address.

Resolved, That when that illustrious patriot, in that address, used the following language, viz: "It is necessary "that you should accustom yourselves "to regard the Union as the palladium "of your happiness and your security; "that you should watch over it with a "jealous eye; that you should IMPOSE "SILENCE on any one who shall ever "DARE *counsel* you to renounce it; that "you should give vent to all your IN- "DIGNATION on the first effort that shall "be attempted to *detach* from the *whole* "any *part* of the confederation," he meant that men ought to be *restrained* by individual action and by the power of the government, from disseminating either by speaking or writing, disunion opinions.

Resolved, That although we may have hitherto differed in our views as to the expediency of some of the measures adopted by our government for putting down the rebellion, we are now willing to lay aside all minor considerations and join heartily in the support of all measures adopted by our legally constituted authorities to sustain our armies, and the honor and integrity of the nation.

Resolved, That the army of the United States is fighting for the government of the Union, while the rebel army is fighting for the rebel so-called government, and those in the North who persistently attack our government and its administration and endeavor to hold them up to ridicule and contempt, are practically giving aid and comfort to the enemy, exposing our soldiers in the field to greater perils, and are doing more harm to the cause of the Union than could any equal number accomplish in the ranks of the rebel army.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in all the loyal papers of the county and in "The Press" of Philadelphia, and Harrisburg "Telegraph."

On motion adjourned.

Union County Delegate Convention.

Agreeably to the call of the Chairman of the Union County Committee, Delegates from a number of the townships met in County Convention, in the spirit of the State call, without distinction of party, in the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, 1863, and organized by calling JOHN G. MILES, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. J. H. Wintrode and Livingston Robb, Secretaries.

The following Delegates were admitted to seats in the Convention:

Alexandria, J. J. Bellman, William Moore.

Cassville, Dr. H. L. Brown, Joshua Greenland.

Cass, Jno Critzley, Christian Miller.

Clay, Richard Ashman, S. L. Glasgow.

Cromwell, D. Teague, Jos Cornelius. Franklin, Jonathan McWilliams, Samuel Wigton.

Huntingdon, John G. Miles, William Lewis.

Orbisonia, Thos. E. Orbison, Caleb Kelly.

Oneida, Wm. Bricker, Thompson Hardy.

Penn, J H Wintrode, Adam Zeigler. Porter, L. H. Knode, Jos. Green. Springfield, Thomas Ramsey. Shirleysburg, John Lutz. Shirley, Jonathan Carothers. Walker, Livingston Robb, Henry Swoope.

The Convention being organized and ready for business, Wm. Lewis moved that Jonathan McWilliams, John Lutz and Wm. Moore, Esqs., be a committee to wait upon the Perry Moore County Committee (which was in session in the Register's Office,) and tender to said Committee an invitation to take seats in this Convention and to participate in the election of State Delegates and the business of the Convention, which motion was unanimously adopted, and the committee retired to discharge the duty required of them.

An hour after, a committee from the Perry Moore Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, John W. Mattern, Jacob Miller, David Clarkson and John W. Stonebraker, appeared in the Convention, and stated that they were instructed to report that the proposition of the Convention to the County Committee was rejected, when the committee retired.

A motion was then made that this Convention proceed to elect a delegate to the State Convention, which motion was sustained and the Convention proceeded to a ballot, with the following result:

Andrew G. Neff,	4 votes.
A. W. Benedict,	19 "
T. P. Campbell,	1 "

A W Benedict having received a majority of all the votes was declared the Union Delegate from this County to the Union State Convention.

On motion L. Robb, Dr. J H Wintrode and R. Ashman, were appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet Conferees from Bedford and Somerset, to select a Senatorial Delegate to the Union State Convention.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. J H Wintrode and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Union State Committee having issued a call *to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party*, requesting them to send delegates to a Union State Convention to be held in Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, we, representatives of the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county, having assembled here to-day *in the spirit of the State call*, do most respectfully endorse the action of the Union State committee, and do resolve

1st. That A W Benedict be the representative delegate from Huntingdon county, to the Union State Convention to be held in Pittsburg, to put in nomination candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party.

2d. That Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Livingston Robb, and R. Ashman, be conferees from this county, to meet conferees from the counties of Bedford and Somerset, whose duty it shall be to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to said State Convention.

3d. That this Convention cordially endorse the efforts making by the National and State Administrations to suppress the unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and that we will sustain with all our ability, our government, in every effort to be made to save our country from destruction.

4th. That the brave and true men now in the field imperilling their lives to gain victory to our arms, are entitled to and do receive the heart's earnest prayer of every loyal citizen, for their speedy success in defeating the rebellion—in restoring this country to peace and good fellowship, and for their safe return home to their families and friends.

5th. That the brave men who have fallen—the brave men who have been wounded—and the brave men who have lost their health in the service of their country, shall live in the memory of every true patriot.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the loyal papers of this county.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN G. MILES, *President.*
Dr. J. H. WINTRODE, }
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } *Secretaries.*

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Union League Meeting on Saturday Evening next.

Hon. GEO. TAYLOR will address the loyal citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity at the Court House on Saturday evening next, the 25th inst. The public generally are invited to attend.—Seats will be reserved for the ladies, who are also invited to be present.

Local Items.

— *New Schedule on the Pennsylvania Rail Road.*—On last Monday, April 20th, the Summer Schedule went into operation. The time for the different passenger trains at this Station is as follows:

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express,	10.21 P. M.
Fast Line,	2.27 A. M.
Fast Mail,	9.21 A. M.
Through Accommodation,	11.35 A. M.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.33 A. M.
Philad'a. Express,	6.22 A. M.
Fast Line,	7.05 P. M.
Mail,	5.23 P. M.

By reading the above, you will see that there is a considerable change in the running of the Passenger Trains eastward, by putting on the road two new trains. The Fast Mail east will be a very desirable one; its time here is 9.21 A. M., and runs at the rate of the Express Train, making very few stops. The Through Accommodation stops at all the stations on the Road, and will be a very convenient train for the local travel.

— *Passenger Car to Broad Top City.*—Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent of the Broad Top Rail Road, has made arrangements to run the Passenger Car up Shoups Run from Saxton to Dudley station, twice a day, connecting with the up and down trains from Huntingdon to Hopewell. This is a great accommodation, and was much needed. Before this was done, a person wishing to make the connection at Saxton in the evening, was compelled to take passage on a locomotive or coal train,—and sometimes when the track would be wet, you would come down as though the whole train was shot out of a Columbiad.

— *Painful Accident.*—Last Saturday afternoon, Mr. James Hite, of McConnelstown, in this county, an Engineer on the Penna. Rail Road, was very severely scalded by a plug blowing out of the boiler. He suffered very much with his hands, neck and knees. The burns are not considered dangerous, although they were extremely painful. The accident occurred just as the train had passed through Huntingdon. Mr. Hite was taken to Mr. Dean's Hotel, where everything was done to make him comfortable.

— *Most Finished*—The storehouse of Mr. Wm. Orbison, jr., at Dudley.—Mr. Orbison intends keeping a stock of groceries, flour and feed, and from what we know of the demand at that point, we think he will do a good business. This is the only feed store at the mines.

— G. S. Slaysman, Chaplain in the army, is spending a few days with his family at Shirleysburg. He has been on the sick list for some time, and is looking something the worse for wear.

— Did you read the notice to the residents on Hill Street, from the Burgess, in regard to depositing ashes and filth in the street after they have been cleaned? So much for having an efficient officer—a man who will do his duty. We hope he will do all he promises to do in the notice; don't care much where it strikes.

— The Union League meeting at the Court House on Saturday evening last, was ably addressed by J. K. McCahan and A. W. Benedict, Esqs.—Several new names were added to the roll. A. W. Benedict's vote against the resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by the rebel sympathizers, was endorsed by the meeting by a unanimous vote.

— As the warm weather is fast approaching, we expect soon to see the Castalian Garden, owned by Mr. E. C. Summers, once more opened to the public. Everybody, old and young, are anxiously waiting for the time when they can spend a few evenings in that Eden resort.

— A gentleman not far from here bought a car load of potatoes in Philadelphia, last week, to retail in the country. It seems a little strange to go to the cities for potatoes to sell in the country; still if they can make "a nice thing of it," we don't blame them.

— The man Blanc, who was charged with insulting the women in the month of February last, and whose trial came off on the first part of last week, was found guilty and replaced in the county jail.

— Not yet made public—The appointments of Provost Marshals for the different Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania.

— The "canawl" is still dry in this neighborhood, although we understand our friends down stream have the water in, and are getting ready for work.

— The public schools opened on Monday last. The session will continue for a term of nine months.

General Burnside's Order in full.

The following is the text of the late important order issued by Major Gen. Burnside:

Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 38.

The Commanding General publishes for the information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country, will be tried as spies or traitors, and if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons:

Carriers of Secret Mails.

Writers of letters sent by Secret Mails.

Secret Recruiting Officers within the lines.

Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy.

Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the services of the enemy, and, in fact, all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy.

All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this Department. Persons committing such offences will be at once arrested with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

It must be distinctly understood that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this Department.

All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
[Official.] Asst. Adj. General.
D. R. LARNED,
Captain and A. A. G.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Oct. 28, 6m.

DIED,

At the hospital, at camp, near Fairfax Court House, on Friday April 17, 1863, after a few days illness, FRANKLIN CHANEY, of Barree, member of Co. C. 149th Regt. P. V.

Frank was a good soldier, saw much rough service, and was highly esteemed by his regiment.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 20, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.00@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.25
Rye Flour	$4.75
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.70@1.90
Fair and Prime Red	$1.68@1.70
Rye	106c
Corn, prime Yellow	93
Oats	55
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$5.25@5.50
Timothy	$1.75@2.25
Wool	80@92c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$7.00@7.25
Extra Family ₰ cwt	7.50
White Wheat	1.40
Red Wheat	1.30
Rye	1.00
Corn	95
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6.00
Flaxseed	3.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	20
Eggs	16
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at Coffee Run Post Office April 18, '63.

Buchanan Hattie, 2,	Jones Mary Ann,
Butler Wm.,	Myers Elizabeth,
Colhouse Catherine,	Myers Mary Ann,
Cook Benj. J.,	Menal Matilda,
Engart S. G.,	Morningstar D.,
Ackley Ellen Mrs.,	Moore J. C.,
Green John A.,	Stork John,

S COHN, P. M.

Coffee Run, April 22, 1863.

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally,

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad,	Blue Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish,	Beef, Pork, Lard,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	Cheese, Rosins, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House in Huntingdon, on the first *Monday* in May, A. D., 1863, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select viva voce, by a *majority* of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 25th and 40th Sections of said Act. R. McDIVITT, Co. Sup't.

April 22, 1863. of Huntingdon County.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	EXPRESS	FAST LINE	ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD MAIL	EXPRESS	FAST LINE	ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
4 45	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28	
4 54	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20	
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11	
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06	
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01	
5 23	7 05	6 21	5 23	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 65	
5 39	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 05	.....	11 40	
5 48	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 42	
6 54	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26	
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10	
6 19	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 35	8 35	11 00	
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48	
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fosteria,	.....	.....	10 43	
6 40	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39	
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of B. L. Neff & Co. has been dissolved, their term of Partnership having expired on the 28th day of February, 1863. All persons indebted will make payment on or before the first day of May. The books are left in the hands of B. L. Neff for settlement.

April 15, 1863. B. L. NEFF,
JACOB HARNCAME.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE SHAFFER

Has just received a large stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine his stock.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order in the best workmanlike manner.

His store is in the east end of the Diamond.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1863-1m

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

The next Session opens Wednesday, May 6th, and closes last Wednesday of September.

This Institution is designed to fit young gentlemen for business or college, and to give young ladies a *thorough* and practical, as well as an *ornamental* education. Competent teachers will be provided for every department. The young ladies and gentlemen occupy buildings entirely separate.

TERMS.

Boarding, Tuition, &c., per Session, $55,00
Music, Painting, French, &c., extra.
For further particulars, address
W. M. WILLIAMSON,
Shade Gap,
April 15, 1863. Huntingdon Co., Pa.

POTATOES.—FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE,

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties:—Mainc Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes Peach Blows, Carters, Wood seedling, Pink Eyes, Early Jones, Early Pink Eyes, Early Dykemon, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 84 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863-6t.

1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said court on the fourth Wednesday of April next, for allowance, to wit:

John Bums, Barnet.
Thos. G. S apleton, Blairsville.
W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, }
Huntingdon, April 7, 1863. }

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 18 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
April 7, 1863-3m. No. 114 S. Third st., Philadelphia.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to dispose of the Five Twenty years United States Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals; the interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in gold. [March 18, 1863-3m.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale, AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Owen Boat, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testamcut of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
April 7, 1863-6t. Executors.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and axle room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
March 31, 1863. Executors.

A Rare Chance for Teachers

AT THE

Kishacoquillas Normal School.

S. Z. SHARP, Principal and Proprietor.
Rev. S. H. McDONALD, Professor of Languages.
J. E. HIGHTEEN, Professor of Music.

This Institution is located in one of the most healthy and beautiful valleys in Pennsylvania, and surrounded by a highly intelligent community. Special attention paid to the training of Teachers—the course of study being similar to that of the State Normal School at Millersville, while the cost is little over half as high.

Apply for circular to S. Z. SHARP.
March 31-3t* Kishacoquillas, Mifflin co. Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
March 31, 1863-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Abram Lewis, late of Mount Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims, present them, properly authenticated, to us.

JAMES WILSON, Henderson twp.,
JOS. C. SECHLER, Mount Union.
March 24, 1863.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Job Shin, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Job Shin, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon co., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ISAAC ASHTON,
March 25, 1863-6t.* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.]

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JAMES. M. LLOYD,
March 23, 1863-6t. Executor

SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The seventeenth session of this Institution under the present Principal will open on Monday, May 4th. It will be removed to a building near the centre of the village, and the instruction will be, as heretofore, liberal and thorough. Grateful for the confidence reposed in him, the Principal will endeavor to deserve, and he hopes to receive a generous patronage.

A class of young men will be received for instruction in classics, mathematics, book-keeping, &c.

For minute information, apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

March 24, 1863. -6t.

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber,

March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

NURSERY STOCK.—

TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,

FOR SALE

At the lowest cash price.

A. J WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John M. Cunningham and William Cunningham, and carrying on the Huntingdon foundry under the firm of Cunningham & Brother, has been by mutual consent, this eighteenth day of March, 1863, dissolved, and all the debts due to said firm are payable to John M. Cunningham, who will pay all the debts of the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
W. CUNNINGHAM.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—

The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late junior, will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863.-1 m.*

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of

SMALL FRUITS

a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.,

is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE

IS AT

NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX.
Mh 18. Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAW GOODS OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children's Wear.

French and American FLOWERS, BONNET RIBBONS, and a general assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at the lowest cash prices—*Wholesale and Retail.*

MILLINERS will consult their interest by examining my stock before making their purchases.

WM. KEUSER,
No. 218 ARCH St., Philada.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-2m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: TO NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.55 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and fro. PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 6.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., connecting with READING, and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,

Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co,

(Organized in 1845, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
GILT PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Bookseller, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 18, 1863—6m.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and, qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promissory notes.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warerooom, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentleman's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILAD'A.

A well selected stock of

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

in every variety, of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT

will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain Yours, Respectfully,

H. WARD.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863—4i.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Monmouth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them. In exchange to goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862—tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS.

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon Oct. 28, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite *farmers* and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 25 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSNELL,
Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept 17—7m.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on *Hill st.*, Huntingdon, between *Cunningham's* Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862—tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well-selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,

(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863—3m asf.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by

FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1863-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT

Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

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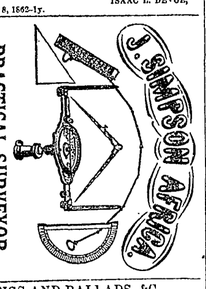
HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



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(Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.)

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J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

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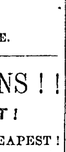

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